WAR IN ONE POLIVICAL CAMP, PEACE IN ANOTHER.

Quigg as County Chairman.

Caucus of District Leaders to Take Action.

the Republican County Committee, developed last night after the meeting of the Greater New York will not be a Republireliable list night after the meeting of the committee at the Murray Hill Lyceum, Third avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

Frederick S. Gibbs, who was in charge of the machine at the meeting, and the other Platt men, were more than surprised to find a revolt, evidently a well planned one, in the country of the country of

terbuch's resignation had been laid on the of their amity. table, and a recess taken until next Tues-day night, -Gibbs and his Heutenants were the meeting to order, told how a few weeks

ner, Henry Guttman and Charles Dress.
The last named is ex-Police Commissioner
Charles II. Murray's right-hand man in the

rebels in full possession.

The revolt was batched up by Charles
H. Murray, a personal enemy of Quigg.
Soon after the passage of the Power of Removal bill, in 1805, Quigg, then editor of a New Yark newspaper, called on Mayor Strong to remove Murray and General Michael Kerwin, along with two Tammany Police Commissioners. This advice the Police Commissioners. This advice the Mayor finally heeded, and from that day to this Murray and Quigg have been at

swords' points. Lexow and Stewart both declared late last night that they would hold the caucus no matter waht happened. Stewart said he had nothing personal against Quigg, and that if the majority of the district leaders in the conference agreed upon him, he would cheerfully vote for him, but he thought all of the leaders should have a say in the matter.

Vice-President George R. Bidwell presided at last night's meeting. As predicted in the Journal yesterday morning the amendment to the Constitution permitting office holders to be members of the committee was adopted. A new amendment was introduced to allow officers to be delegates to nominating conventions. On motion of Abraham Gruber, the president of the committee, was authorized to designate two persons in each Assembly District to select the men who are to serve Repub-Henn offices at the next general alection. Lauterbach's Resignation.

Unexpected Opposition to Gold and Silver Democrats Join to Elect a Mayor for New York.

KICK OVER THE TRACES. A DEMOCRATIC UNION.

Senator Lexow's Brother Calls a Organized at a Meeting in Which the Word "Harmony" Brought Applause.

Serious opposition against T. C. Platt's edlet, that Congressman Quigg must succeed Edward Lauterbach as chairman of men have embraced them with a heartiness

periods. E. Ellery Anderson simmered with The first intimation of anything wrong fraternity when he spoke of the silver men. came immediately after adjournment. Lau- And they applauded heartly in the excess

preparing to leave the ball when they ago the idea of uniting all Democratic fac-learned that Charles K. Lexow, brother of tions was discussed by several members of

learned that Charles K. Lexow, brother of State Senator Clarence Lexow, and James L. Stewart, State Inspector, of Gas Meters, were organizing an opposition to the programme laid out by the "Boss" in Washington on Tuesday.

Lexow was circulating for signatures a paper calling a caneus of district leaders to-morrow afternoon at the County Headquarters, No. 1 Madison avenue, to select Laurerbach's successor. This call was signed by Lexow, Stewart, George W. Wagner, Henry Guttman and Charles Dress.

Eighth Assembly District, Lexow declared Bridge, Thomas Barrett, Fred J. Bose, William Eighth Assembly District. Lexow declared that he would not submit to any dictation in this matter, and that he was opposed to Ouigg personally. Stewart excitedly said:

"No man can make my politics for me Everybody should have a sny concerning the successor of Lauterbuch. Let us have a conference of all the district leaders and then we can find out whom we want."

Gibbs Gets Excited.

Gibbs walked over and shook his finger Gibbs walked over and shook his finger under Lexow's nose and fold him that Flatt had given orders that Quigg was to be elected. Lexow replied that he would Pearl, George B. Parsons, John J. Pulleyn, Frednot stand for Quigg, and wanted a caucus crick Potter, John G. Prague, D. B. Pratt. Peter called. Gibbs left the hall, leaving the Phillips, M. Warley Platzek, Frederick Pauly,

And this is what is aid regarding the invasion of personal rights:

And this is what is aid regarding the interpolach's Resignation.

And this is what is aid regarding the interpolacy of resignation signed by Educaterbanch.

And this is what is aid regarding the interpolacy of resignation signed by Educaterbanch.

And this is what is aid regarding the interpolacy of the resignation signed by Educaterbanch.

And this is what is aid regarding the interpolacy of the resignation of personal rights:

The momentum of the Republican party, as resident of the Republican party has resident of the Republican of the Republi

crushing out of Democracy and the putting in of Republicans."

He scored the Raines lav and made a stirring appeal for Democratic harmony. James Lindsey Gordon, who was a redhot Bryan man. said that the harmony talk found a ready echo in his heart. He said that silver had no part in the present issue. Addresses in the same tenor were delivered by Waiter Stanton, John Connolly, George A. Van Poesen, Judge L. J. Duny and John F. Doyle.

COAL MENS' MOCKERY.

Continued from First Page.

determined; we preferred to pass a con-stitutional bill, which would give the people the relief they demanded. Both measures would have been equally open to judicial review. The one would have been incontinently nullified, the other will, I believe, stand the test of judicial

"I repeat, the asaults upon this bill demonstrate its effectiveness, if it can be sustained; if it cannot be sustained then a form of procedure of a more summary character would be even less likely to meet with judicial approval. "CLARENCE LENOW."

GROUNDS FOR THE TRUST ATTACK ON THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

1. The petition professes to be based in part upon violations of chapter 854 of the Laws of 1807 (the Anti-Trust law), whereas no such order is authorized by said act.

2. The petition fails to set forth any state of facts within the provisions of the statutes therein referred to, or that the Attorney-General intends to or may bring action or proceeding to prevent or restrain the doing in this State of any act in said chapter de-clared illegal or prohibited.

3. The petition does not set forth any legal contract, arrangement, agreement or com-bination, but merely that there is one al-leged to possess that character. This allegation is made merely upon information and belief, and fails to show the sources and grounds of the petitioners' information and belief.

4. The petition fails to show that any of the acts therein alleged occurred since the attatutes became laws, on May 7, 1807, as the allegations are entirely indefinite as to

V.—The petition does not show that any illegal act has been committed since May 7, 1897, or that any is contemplated in the future, as to which relief by injunction

would be proper.

VI.—The petition does not show whether any of the Illegal acts occurred within this State or had any effect within this State. VII.—The petition fails to show against whom the petitioner is desirous of determin-

VIII .- The petition fails to describe in any respect the subject matter of the examination, so that it will be possible to decide

nesses are relevant or material.

IX.—The petition fails to set out any of the matters required by Article 1, Title 3, Chapter 9, of the Code of Civil Procedure, and falls to state any facts showing that it is not practicable to do so. Among others the petition falls to specify the following matters required by the said provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure: (a) the names and residences of the expected parties to the action; (b) the nature of the controversy which is expected to be the subject thereof; and (c) the petition shows that the action is contemplated against a corporation and the witness is sought to be examined in regard to his knowledge of the corporate affairs, so that the party to be examined is really a corporation; but the petition fails to specify the names of the officers or directors of the corporation to be examined, or any of them whose testimony is necessary or material, or the books and papers, as to the

contents of which an examination or in-spection is desired. X .- That said order requires said Fowler and the other persons named to appear before the referee therein named and answer questions relevant to the matters not contem-plated or provided for in Chapter 383 of the Laws of 1897, and to which said chapter does

XI.—That said order requires the witness to answer questions regarding not merely an set forth in the petition, but regarding any such contract, arrangement or combination

Lemuel Eli Quigg at Various Stages of His Life. 1863, February 12-Born in Ceell County, Md. Though the hour was in daylight, a large gray owl alighted on the stoop of the house and said "Who?" Who?"

which was considered a good omen. 1863, October-Developed a passion for political economy, but found lighter reading in Plutarch and the immortal words of Cicero.

1863, December-Wrote popular work, "The Nursery and Its Relation to National Polities; or, How to Save the Nation." *

1808-Begun a critical inspection of the methods of public instruction in Wilmington, 1860-Showed matchless ability as an orator. It is said that the thrail in which he

held his hearers by a magnificent outburst brought into being the term "spell-binder." There are persons who, prompted by envy, will deny this. But the honor should be placed where it justly belongs.

1870-1874 Making speeches and writing on political and sociologic questions. It was during this period that his most popular work was published: "Get There Ell;

1874-1880—Devoted solely to "internal development," which was to be directed to a carefully prepared plan that the eminent young American had mapped out. He gave special attention to the study of the government of great cities, New York in particular. 1880—Removed to New York, where his fame had preceded him. The New York

Times, with rare enterprise, stole a march on its contemporaries and secured his services as a reporter, though he often acted in an advisory capacity, it is said. 1881-Flushing, which is now a part of Greater New York and a seat of fashion and culture, yearned for a Gamallel. So Mr. Quigg became editor of the Times of that town. Copies of the paper published under his direction are extremely

rare and collectors ask fancy prices for them. 1882-Making wisdom and light for Flushing.

1883—Uplifting the political conscience of Flushing.

1884—Stamping Flushing with the trade mark of immortality.

1885—The New York Tribune, appreciating the excellence of the Quigg trade mark, secured him to write things for the editorial page.

1894-Became editor of the Press amid great rejoicing. A man named Platt, who had a sly eye on the Maryland child since he lisped syllogisms, smiled and said to himself, "The juvenile tomale is seasoned with the most ardent condiment." Which was a statesmanly expression full of discernment.

1894-January-Alded by William Leary, now a statesman in Central Park, he de feated Colonel "Bill" Brown for Congress in the Fourteenth District. The election was to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel John R. Fellows. The result was a surprise to Colonel Brown, who, however, might have been prepared for it had he read Mr. Quigg's instruction book, "Get There, Ell."

1894 September Temporary chairman of the State Convention that nominated Levi P. Morton for Governor. It was a great day, and how Mr. Quigg perfectly filled the picture can best be told by a modest description in his own paper, which says: "He spoke for more than an hour after taking the chair and he made a fine impression. Many of the old hands in politics, those who worked alongside of

Conkling, then declared that there was a brilliant future for the Congressman." 1894-November. Re-elected to Congress over "Honest" John Connelly, who admitted that he was "up against a hard game." This contest earned Mr. Quigg the title of the "political Ajax," but he modesty disclaims it, probably for the reason that, as one of his friends explains, he is not a defier of lightning, but

the lightning itself. 1800—November. It would have saved John Quincy Adams much trouble had he known that statement about the lightning. If he did know it, he was a foolish man indeed, for he pitted himself against Mr. Quigg in the Congressional fight and was defeated.

1897-To be selected to conduct Mr. Platt's fight for the control of official patronage in Greater New York.

To all political owls that say "Who? Who?" the cheery answer comes, "Quigg! Quigg!

XII.-The order contains no provisions re- | tion until we know just how far we can go. | John B. Kerr, of counsel for the Trust, tice?

said yesterday that there were twelve prinsaid yesterday that there were twelve principal reasons why his citents did not wish to accede to the order of investigation. These reasons were laid before Justice Chester at Monticello, and actuated him in the granting of the stay. They will all be argued at length on May 27, when the order is returnable, with the expectation that the original order appointing the referee will be vacated. If it is not vacated, an appeal will be taken to the Appellate Division to the Court of Appeals.

In the do do an errand, "Shropshire said, "After that, I have to do an errand, "Shropshire said, "After that, I have the permission to go to a ball game. Do you wish to come?"

"A ball game! What a platonic diversion for you!" the friend exclaimed, expecting an explanation, but Clyde Shropshire only smiled.

Vice-Consul of the United States, a "weyer, a writer. If the, extremely witty and sufficiently brave, Clyde Shropshire succeeded at Paris, by an uninterrupted series of prodigies, in provoking more envy than pity and in leading a life of luxury, ap-

another, if necessary, from the Appellate Division to the Court of Appeals.

"The matter is now launched in the courts," said Mr. Kerr, "and as one of counsel I cannot discuss the future of the case. I can only refer to the grounds upon which our application was presented to the Justice. The law involved is new. The petition for the original order of investigagation asks for such order upon the assumption that chapter 384 of the laws of order is authorized by the act. It does not describe any legal contract, agreement, arrangement or combination, but is made entirely on information and belief. It falls to describe the subject matter of the proposed investigation, so that it will be impossible to decide whether questions asked witnesses are material or relevant.

All Indefinite.

"It is defective under the code of civil"

"It is defective under the code of civil procedure. According to the petition2the ac: encumbered with carpets, feroed as them of the conjunction with his friend Donald Harper, was encumbered with carpets, feroed as the conjunction with his friend Donald Harper, was encumbered with carpets, feroed as the conjunction with his friend Donald Harper, was encumbered with carpets, feroed as the conjunction with his friend Donald Harper, was encumbered with carpets, feroed as the conjunction with his friend Donald Harper, was encumbered with carpets, for the conjunction with his friend Donald Harper, was encumbered with carpets, for the conjunction with his friend Donald Harper, was encumbered with carpets, for the conjunction with his friend Donald Harper, was encumbered with carpets, for the conjunction with his friend Donald Harper, was encumbered with carpets, for the conjunction with his friend Donald Harper, was encumbered with carpets, for the conjunction with his friend Donald Harper, was encumbered with carpets, for the conjunction with his friend Donald Harper, was encumbered with carpets, for the conjunction with his friend Donald Harper, was encumbered with carpets, for the conjunction with his friend Donald Harper, was encumbered with carpets and the conjunction with the carpets and the conjunction with the carpets and the conjunction with the con tion contemplated is against a corporation, art objects of Japan and enough barbarous ined in regard to their knowledge of cor- East. porate affairs, so that the party to be examined is really a corporation. But it falls to specify the names and officers of the Bols de Boulogne on a superb horse.

"The order also requires the witness to answer questions regarding not merely an filegal contract, arrangement or combination of the Faubourg Saint Germain, where tion specifically described in the petition, dukes only are received, and if a celebrated but regarding any such contract, arrange- woman gave at her house a party conse

where the full significance of their plan ble because it rested on nothing. will develop.

They have already successfully invoked his mind all that was not stylish in it

guments of the trust in this proceeding show that the trust law is abortive and garding the service thereof upon any persons It will be time enough to make the ar vantage of its flaws to perpetuate the con-

garding the service thereof upon any persons named therein as expected adverse parties.

Referee Walter G. Ward, before whom the Coal Trust investigation was to have been carried on, made the conventional oath yesterday at Albany that he would "faithfully and fairly detarmine the quest tions referred and discharge the duties of referee," and formally opened the court in which the sovereign people hope to bring the Coal Trust to justice. The court was then adjourned to June 1.

Course Lewis E. Carr, representing the railroad presidents whose testimony is desired, was amused by this proceeding, and remarked, so to voce, that the constitutional and the marked, so to voce, that the constitutional, and then convince the cast that it is proper to address questions to the men who disobey it. When these points that the trust is determined to take advantage of its flaws to perpetuate the conventions. In their bold adventure into the courts the trust and imposed silence upon it, as upo

VICE-CONSUL ONCE, OFFICE CLERK NOW

Shropshire Is Glad, for He Has Not to Be Stylish.

HE LED PARIS'S FASHION.

Although His Income Was Limited All the Social Favors Came to Him.

BORROWED FROM EVERYBODY.

Removed from Office, with His Punishment Came the Consolation That He Had Gained Happiness.

Clyde Shropshire, recently Vice-Consul of the United States at Paris, sat at a small desk in the ante-room of his brother's office

and the witnesses are sought to be exam- weapons to organize a war in the Far

exporation to be investigated, or any of Where could be have got it? The rest of them whose testimony is material, or the time he was wherever a fashiousble papers and books as to the contents of man in Paris must be to obey prejudices which examination or inspection is de that are adored there as were the gods with heads of birds in ancient Egypt.

ment or combination whatever. crated exclusively to mysterious beings ilv"I cannot say what will be done after ing outside of all the circles of society. these points are decided by the court. It Clyde Shropshire was there as if he had an depends on circumstances yet to arise."

While the trust lawyers talk much of the uncertainty surrounding methods of procedure under the new law, it is well under. State Ministers, the diplomats and the stood that their main fight is to be on the wives of academicians. If a dramatist, constitutionality of the law, and to get eager to retain his secret, organized a re-some favorable rulings on the rights of hearsal with doors shut so tightly that their witnesses to be examined by the ref- even the manager of the playhouse could eree. They rely on technical points of weakness, both in the law and the proceeding, to get the matter to the higher court,

Shropshire had carefully eliminated from They have already successfully invoked the technicalities, and secured the opportunities for delay. Justice Chester's order is temporary, but it opens the way for appeals. Should these appeals fail to quash the investigation after a year or two of delay, the referee's order, if adverse, may be appealed from, with assurance of a year or two more of delay.

Were Not in Earnest.

Senator Cantor said yesterday: "The arguments of the trust in this proceeding.

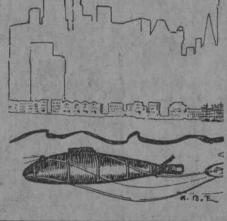
Senator Cantor said yesterday: "The arguments of the trust in this proceeding."

Obedient to Women. Obedient to Women.

It was especially with regard to women that Clyde Shropshire had domesticated his that the trust is determined to take ad-

My Trip Around New York Under Water, by the Inventor of the Holland Boat-A True Story.

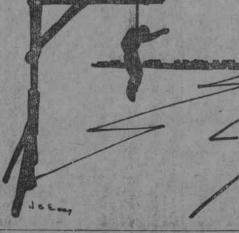
Several times when wholly sumberged and with the engine at rest he heard the paddles of Coney Island steamers ploughing the waters overhead. He was at a safe lepth and took care not to ascend until he elt sure the steamer had passed. Even hen there was danger of coming up under, he bottom of a barge or sailing vessel, and or this reason he always endeavored to ome to the surface in comparatively * * *



THE VILLAGE

An Actual City Which Seems to Produce No Citizens Except Assassins and Criminals.

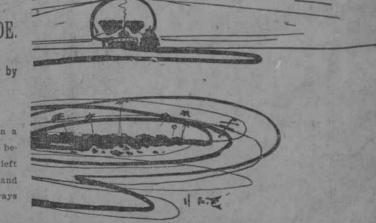
The authorities are powerless, for no citizen of Artena will bear testimony against nother. Recently the whole town knew that young Ottavi saw his father murdered by Jegado. Did he bear out the public pros-ecutor? Not a word could that official draw from his sealed lips. His sisters and his mother were equally silent. But Jegado's house was subsequently broken into and the murderer and three small children * * *



A GEOGRAPHICAL JEKYLL AND HYDE

A Devilish Island Which Has Slain by Itself as Many Men as Fell at the Battle of Waterloo.

The very bank that wrecks a ship in a Winter night's gale may be dispersed before the gale is done, and no trace left behind of ship or shoal. It is an island whose position on the chart is always wrong . . .



BEGUN SUNDAY'S CONCLUDED JOURNAL.

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